

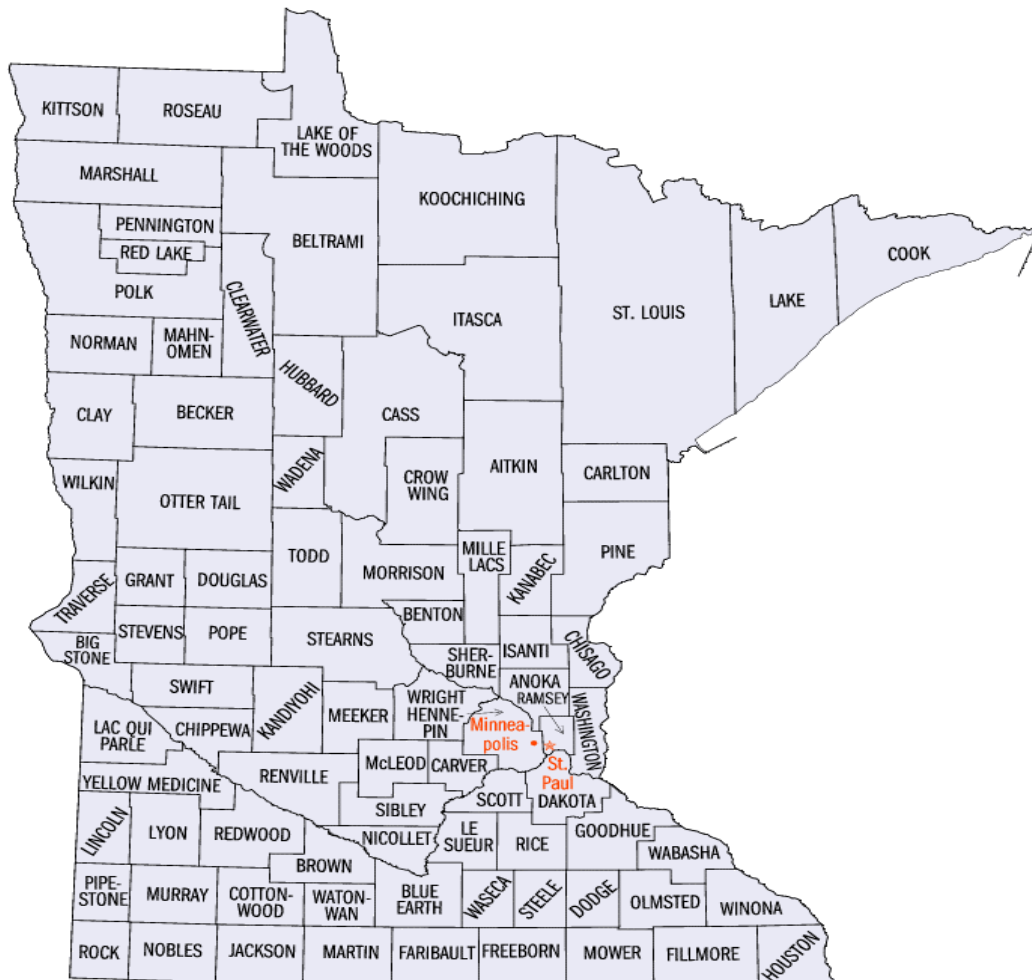
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Minneapolis, Minnesota

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

March 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Minneapolis, Minnesota**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population (2000 Census): 382,618
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 62.5% white; 17.8% African American/black; 2.0% American Indian/Alaska Native; 6.1% Asian; 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 7.6% Hispanic or Latino (of any race); 3.7% two or more races; 0.3% other race
- Minneapolis is located in Hennepin County.

### **Politics**

- Mayor: R.T. Rybak<sup>2</sup>
- City Council Members (Wards): Paul Ostrow (President – 1); Paul Zerby (2); Barbara Johnson (4); Natalie Johnson Lee (5); Dean Zimmerman (6); Lisa Goodman (7); Robert Lilligren (Vice President – 8); Gary Schiff (9); Dan Niziolek (10); Scott Benson (11); Sandy Colvin Roy (12); Barret Lane (13); Ward 3 is currently vacant<sup>3</sup>
- Chief of Police: Robert Olson<sup>4</sup>
- Hennepin County Sheriff: Patrick D. McGowen<sup>5</sup>

### **Programs**

- Minneapolis SAFE Units<sup>6</sup>  
Minneapolis Police Department officers and crime prevention specialists work in partnership with community members in SAFE Units. The purpose of the SAFE Units program is to provide educational material and programs, develop working relationships with the community, and assist residents in reducing the opportunity for drug activity and other criminal behavior in their neighborhoods.
- Community Prevention Coalition<sup>7</sup>  
Founded in 1990, the Community Prevention Coalition (CPC) of Hennepin County is to promote healthy communities by preventing the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. CPC partners include youth-serving organizations, police departments, local businesses, policy-makers, school officials, and other concerned citizens.
- FBI Minneapolis Community Outreach Program (COP)<sup>8</sup>  
The mission of the Minneapolis FBI COP is to provide a comprehensive program that deals with multiple interrelated problems, including crime, drugs, gangs, and violence. The Minneapolis COP also serves to establish a network of resources throughout the community, disseminate prevention materials, facilitate prevention programs, speeches, and other activities.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program<sup>9</sup>  
Since FY 1998 when funding was first available through the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, only two coalitions in Minneapolis have been awarded funds. Both coalitions were awarded funding in FY 1999 and both received \$100,000: Hennepin County Community Health Department and Minneapolis American Indian Center.

- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>10</sup>  
The following three areas of Minneapolis have received official recognition and Federal funding as Weed and Seed sites: Phillips, Northside, and Central.
- FY 2001 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Discretionary Funds received in Minneapolis:<sup>11</sup>
  - Center for Mental Health Services:
    - Minnesota Statewide Family Networks received \$70,000. The project period is 9/30/2001-9/29/2004.
  - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:
    - The Minneapolis American Indian Center received \$336,979. The project period is 7/1/2001-6/30/2004.
    - The Minneapolis Urban League received \$262,711. The project period is 9/30/2001-9/29/2004.
    - Asian Media Access received \$77,600. The project period was 9/30/2001-9/29/2002.
  - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment:
    - The Minneapolis American Indian Center received \$150,000. The project period was 9/30/2001-9/29/2002.
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Federally-Assisted Low Income Drug Elimination grants received in Minneapolis: \$125,000 to Little Earth Housing<sup>12</sup>
- FY 2002 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant awards received in Minneapolis:<sup>13</sup>
  - \$266,860 awarded to the Minneapolis Police Department
- No Minneapolis grantees received funding as part of the FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants.<sup>14</sup>
- FY 2001 Office of Justice Programs and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants received in Minneapolis:<sup>15</sup>
  - Discretionary - \$4,693,715
  - Formula - \$1,649,417

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- During 2002, there were 3,545 total (adult and juvenile) narcotics offenses reported to the Minneapolis Police Department.<sup>16</sup> During 2001, there were 3,783 narcotics offenses known to the Minneapolis Police.<sup>17</sup>

Number of Offenses Known to Police, Select Offenses, Minneapolis, 2000-2002

Offense Type	2000	2001	2002
Homicide	50	43	47
Rape	444	407	385
Robbery	1,982	1,957	1,824
Aggravated assault	2,015	1,732	1,945
Burglary	4,566	4,109	4,465
Larceny	14,915	14,580	14,754
Motor vehicle theft	3,898	4,111	3,515
Narcotics	3,825	3,783	3,545

- There were 3,297 adult arrests for narcotics violations in Minneapolis during 2002.<sup>18</sup> During 2001, there were 3,483 adult drug arrests.<sup>19</sup>

#### Number of Adult Arrests, Select Offenses, Minneapolis, 2000-2002

Offense Type	2000	2001	2002
Homicide	31	30	33
Rape	105	112	95
Robbery	311	309	288
Aggravated assault	791	736	716
Burglary	264	217	224
Larceny	1045	960	969
Motor vehicle theft	433	393	374
Narcotics	3,648	3,483	3,297
DWI	1,115	1,041	1,017

- The Minneapolis Police Department estimates that 90% of the violent crime in the city is drug-related.<sup>20</sup>
- Data from 2001 indicate that 53.6% of adult male arrestees in Minneapolis tested positive for marijuana at arrest.<sup>21</sup>

#### Adult Male Arrestee Positive Drug Results, Minneapolis, 2001

Drug Type	Percent Positive
Cocaine	28%
Opiates	5.4
Marijuana	53.6
Methamphetamine	2.4
PCP	3.4
Any of above drugs	68.8
Multiple drugs	21.8

- Over 60% of adult male arrestees reported using marijuana in the past year. The arrestees used marijuana an average of 10.6 days within the past month.<sup>22</sup>

#### Past Arrestee Drug Use, Minneapolis, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth-amphet.	Opiates
Past 7 days	14.0	3.7	50.0	2.9	2.7
Past 30 days	15.6	5.6	56.7	3.8	2.8
Past year	21.2	11.6	64.6	6.7	3.6
Avg. # of days used in month	6.4	2.9	10.6	4.3	10.4

- More than half of the adult male arrestees reported purchasing marijuana within the thirty days prior to being interviewed in 2001.<sup>23</sup>

### Drug Acquisition in Past Thirty Days, Minneapolis, 2001

Drug Type	Percent of Arrestees
Crack	16.5%
Powder	6.9
Marijuana	53.7
Opiates	3.0
Methamphetamine	3.8

- During 1999, 60.4% of the adult male arrestees and 57.4% of the adult female arrestees sampled in Minneapolis tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest.<sup>24</sup>

### Percent of Adult Arrestees Positive for Drugs, by Offense Type, Minneapolis, 1999

Offense	Cocaine		Marijuana		Metham.		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	19.8	7.1	49.2	28.6	0.8	0.0	57.9	35.7
Property	35.6	45.8	48.9	29.2	0.7	0.0	69.6	70.8
Drug	33.3	52.9	42.6	17.6	0.9	11.8	64.8	70.6
Sales	33.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	100.0
Possession	33.0	50.0	43.0	18.8	1.0	6.3	65.0	68.8
Prostitution	75.0	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	75.0	71.4
Other	27.6	31.3	44.2	28.1	1.0	2.1	59.4	52.1
Total	29.3	35.8	44.1	29.0	1.1	2.5	60.4	57.4

### Drugs

#### ➤ Cocaine

The Minneapolis Police Department reports that wholesale quantities of cocaine are increasingly available in the city.<sup>25</sup> Cocaine prices in Minneapolis are as follows: \$100 per gram, \$200 per “8-ball,” \$700-\$800 per ounce, and \$22,000 per kilogram. A rock of crack cocaine sells for \$5-\$10.<sup>26</sup>

#### ➤ Heroin

The Minneapolis/St. Paul area has seen an increase in heroin use.<sup>27</sup> The practice of smoking heroin by laying it on a piece of aluminum foil, heating it from underneath, and then inhaling the vapors has been reported in the Minneapolis area. Heroin purity levels remain high in the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area and heroin prices are as follows: \$20-\$50 for one dosage unit or “paper” and \$300-\$450 for a gram.<sup>28</sup>

#### ➤ Methamphetamine

The Minneapolis Public Health Laboratory reported that the purity level for the methamphetamine submitted to the lab in 2001 averaged 13.9%.<sup>29</sup> Methamphetamine prices in the Minneapolis area are \$90-\$100 per gram; \$200 for a “teener” (1/16 ounce); \$240-\$280 for an “8-ball” (1/8 ounce); \$600-\$800 per ounce; and up to \$10,000 per pound.<sup>30</sup> Crystal methamphetamine sells for \$800 per quarter ounce.<sup>31</sup>

#### ➤ Marijuana

An individual marijuana cigarette or joint costs \$3-\$5 in the Minneapolis area. Standard “commercial grade” marijuana sells for \$80 per ounce and \$600-\$900 per pound, while “BC Bud” sells for \$400 per ounce.<sup>32</sup>

➤ Club Drugs

MDMA is typically sold in pill form and is often encountered by law enforcement and used by young people in the Minneapolis area.<sup>33</sup> The availability and abuse of GHB are increasing in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. The drug is being distributed to juveniles at raves and dance clubs and sells for \$10 per dose.<sup>34</sup>

➤ Other Drugs

Prescription painkillers are sometimes used as heroin substitutes in the Minneapolis area. Fentanyl lollipops sell on the street for \$450 each and Dilaud pills sell for \$50 each. The abuse of oxycodone, particularly OxyContin, has increased recently. The drug Khat, originally from East Africa and the Middle East, has recently appeared in the Twin Cities within the Somali refugee community. The use of Ritalin by crushing and snorting the pills has been reported in Minneapolis where pills sell for \$5 each.<sup>35</sup>

### Juveniles

- During 2002, there were 436 juvenile narcotics arrests in Minneapolis.<sup>36</sup> During 2001, there were 498 juvenile drug arrests.<sup>37</sup>

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Select Offenses, Minneapolis, 2000-2002

Offense Type	2000	2001	2002
Homicide	8	4	5
Rape	26	11	25
Robbery	142	176	148
Aggravated assault	153	134	121
Burglary	147	110	98
Larceny	805	759	715
Motor vehicle theft	278	225	231
Arson	5	12	16
Narcotics	496	498	436
DWI	9	7	7

- Ten percent of Hennepin County male high school seniors surveyed in 2001 reported using MDMA at least once in the past year.<sup>38</sup>

Percent of Students Reporting Past Year Use of Illicit Drugs, Hennepin County, 2001

Drug Type	<u>9th Grade</u>		<u>12th Grade</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Amphetamines	6%	7%	7%	7%
Methamphetamine	4	3	5	4
Crack	4	3	6	3
MDMA	5	4	10	7
LSD, PCP, other psychedelics	5	3	11	5
Heroin, other narcotics	3	2	5	1
Barbiturates, tranquilizers	4	3	5	3

- Thirty-eight percent of Hennepin County male high school seniors reported using marijuana in the past year.<sup>39</sup>

#### Percent of Students Reporting Use of Marijuana and Inhalants, Hennepin County, 2001

	<u>6th Grade</u>		<u>9th Grade</u>		<u>12th Grade</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Past year marijuana use	4%	2%	23%	18%	38%	31%
Past month marijuana use	2	2	17	12	28	19
Past year inhalant use	4	2	4	4	3	2

- Among Hennepin County female high school seniors who bought drugs in the past month, 88% obtained the drugs from friends.<sup>40</sup>

#### Means of Obtaining Drugs, Hennepin County, 2001

Means of Obtaining Drugs	<u>9th Grade</u>		<u>12th Grade</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bought them from people I know	69%	51%	72%	54%
Bought them from people I don't know	20	12	18	12
Bought them on the internet	3	1	4	0
Got them from friends	79	89	78	88
Got them from family members	14	16	7	9
Got someone else to buy for me	16	19	13	13
Got them at parties	41	47	41	46
Took them from home	10	8	4	4
Took them from a friend's home	18	12	9	3

- More than 40% of female seniors who use drugs reported using them to have fun at parties.<sup>41</sup>

#### Reasons for Substance Use, Hennepin County, 2001

Reasons for Using Drugs	<u>9th Grade</u>		<u>12th Grade</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
To relax	15%	12%	32%	25%
To get high or smashed	17	14	30	23
To have fun at parties	16	20	39	43
To escape from school, family, or problems	7	11	14	15
Because my parents aren't around	4	5	6	5
Because my friends do	7	8	12	12
Because my parents do	2	1	1	1
Because I like the taste	9	10	18	18
Because I'm sad, lonely, or angry	3	6	6	6
Because it's illegal	5	3	7	4
Because of peer pressure	4	4	5	3

- Twenty-six percent of male seniors reported using alcohol or other drugs right after school.<sup>42</sup>

#### Time of Student Drug Use, Hennepin County, 2001

Time of Drug Use	<u>6th Grade</u>		<u>9th Grade</u>		<u>12th Grade</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Before school	3%	1%	11%	7%	19%	9%
During school	2	1	8	5	17	9
Right after school	3	3	17	13	26	15

#### Enforcement

- As of October 31, 2001, there were 1,147 full-time law enforcement employees working in Minneapolis. 868 of the employees were officers and the rest were civilians.<sup>43</sup>

#### Trafficking and Seizures

- In April 2002, law enforcement intercepted 90 opium-soaked tablecloths at O'Hare International Airport being sent from Thailand to Minneapolis. The tablecloths would have produced 9 pounds of heroin after being combined with heated solvents.<sup>44</sup>
- In April 2002, two Hispanic individuals in Minneapolis were indicted on Federal narcotics charges. The defendants received a shipment of 1 kilogram of cocaine from Chicago and had an additional 140 grams of cocaine in their apartment.<sup>45</sup>
- Seizures of MDMA have risen substantially in Minneapolis. The number of MDMA units that were submitted to the crime lab increased from 2,047 dosage units in 2000 to more than 7,000 units in 2001.<sup>46</sup>
- Heroin seizures by Hennepin County law enforcement doubled from 2000 to 2001.<sup>47</sup>
- In 2001, the Hennepin County Sheriff's Narcotics Unit seized illegal drugs worth a street value of \$32 million. The Narcotics Unit also seized more than \$1 million in cash and \$500,000 in automobiles.<sup>48</sup>

#### Courts

- Drug Courts<sup>49</sup>  
As of January 8, 2003, there was one drug court in Minneapolis that has been operating for more than two years and one drug court that is being planned.

#### Consequences of Use

- The Hennepin County Regional Poison Center reported 39 calls regarding MDMA in 2001 compared to 45 calls in 2000.<sup>50</sup>
- Approximately 88% of the Minnesota AIDS cases are in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. Nine percent of those living with AIDS were injection drug users and 6% were men who have sex with men and inject drugs.<sup>51</sup>
- Preliminary data indicate that there were 3,358 drug-related emergency department (ED) episodes in Minneapolis from January to June 2002. During full year 2001, there were 6,521 ED drug abuse episodes.<sup>52</sup>



Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Minneapolis, 1998-June 2002

Drug Type	Full Year 1998	Full Year 1999	Full Year 2000	Full Year 2001	Jan.-June 2002
Alcohol-in-combination	1,491	1,678	1,780	2,238	1,094
Cocaine	775	814	841	1,105	681
Heroin	145	182	228	338	180
Marijuana	490	625	803	1,200	620
Amphetamine	44	101	189	226	100
Methamphetamine	109	112	153	321	182
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	16	65	77	46
Ketamine	0	1	1	3	7
LSD	51	64	58	19	10
PCP	7	18	20	24	36
Miscell. hallucinogens	20	31	46	50	42
Rohypnol	--	0	--	1	--
GHB	8	33	93	68	11
Inhalants	39	24	23	26	6
Total ED drug episodes	4,328	4,643	5,197	6,521	3,358
Total ED drug mentions	8,097	8,949	10,090	12,300	6,359

- During 2001, there were 76 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) by Medical Examiners (ME) in Hennepin County.<sup>53</sup>

Number of Drug Deaths/Mentions, Selected Drugs, Hennepin County, 1997-2001

Drugs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol-in-combination	24	27	24	28	40
Cocaine	27	8	13	6	10
Heroin/morphine	18	21	16	7	2
Marijuana	--	--	--	--	1
Amphetamines	1	--	--	--	1
Methamphetamine	2	2	2	--	1
Club drugs	--	1	1	2	--
Hallucinogens	--	--	--	--	1
Inhalants	1	--	--	--	--
Narcotic analgesics	16	13	8	25	49
Other analgesics	2	2	2	6	6
Benzodiazepines	6	1	2	7	5
Antidepressants	10	23	15	7	6
All other substances	15	12	4	11	9
Total drug deaths	57	56	45	52	76
Total drug mentions	122	110	87	99	131

## Treatment

- In addition to abstinence-based treatment programs, there are 7 methadone maintenance programs in the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. The methadone programs serve 1,412 clients.<sup>54</sup>
- One out of five (21.9%) people entering addiction treatment programs in Minneapolis/St. Paul during 2001 reported marijuana as their primary drug of abuse, compared with only 8% in 1991.<sup>55</sup>

Number of Persons Receiving Treatment, Minneapolis/St. Paul, 2001

Primary Drug of Abuse	# of Clients	% of Total
Alcohol	10,166	55.5
Marijuana	4,013	21.9
Cocaine	2,167	11.9
Methamphetamine	866	4.7
Heroin	522	2.9

## Sources

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<sup>2</sup> Minneapolis Mayor Web site: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/mayor/>

<sup>3</sup> Minneapolis City Council Web site: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/council/>

<sup>4</sup> Minneapolis Police Department Web site: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/citywork/police/>

<sup>5</sup> Hennepin County Sheriff's Web site: <http://www.co.hennepin.mn.us/sheriff/sheriff2.htm>

<sup>6</sup> Minneapolis Police Department, Community Crime Prevention/SAFE Web site:

<http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/citywork/police/ccp-safe/index.html>

<sup>7</sup> Community Prevention Coalition of Hennepin County Web site: <http://www.cpcaction.org/>

<sup>8</sup> Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Community Outreach Program Web site:

<http://minneapolis.fbi.gov/communit.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Minnesota section:

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/mn.html>

<sup>10</sup> Executive Office for Weed and Seed Data Center, Minnesota section:

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<sup>11</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 Discretionary Funds, Minnesota:

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<sup>12</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development, *FY 2001 Federally Assisted Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report*:

<http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *FY 2002 Methamphetamine Grant Announcement*, November 14, 2002:

[http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth\\_grantees.pdf](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants:

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<sup>16</sup> Minneapolis Police Department, *Uniform Crime Report Summary*, December 2002:

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- <sup>20</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Minnesota Drug Threat Assessment*, June 2002:  
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/1158/1158p.pdf>
- <sup>21</sup> National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use and Related Matters Among Adult Arrestees*, 2001:  
<http://www.adam-nij.net/files/adam2001.PDF>
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>23</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>24</sup> National Institute of Justice, *1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, July 2000: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/new.htm#181426>
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- <sup>26</sup> Butler Center for Research at Hazelden Foundation, *Drug Abuse Trends: Minneapolis/St. Paul*, June 2002: [http://www.hazelden.org/research/publication\\_detail.cfm?id=145](http://www.hazelden.org/research/publication_detail.cfm?id=145)
- <sup>27</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Minnesota State Factsheet:  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/minnesota.html>
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- <sup>34</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Minnesota Drug Threat Assessment*, June 2002:  
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<http://www.mnschoolhealth.com/data/MSStablesintro.pdf>
- <sup>39</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>40</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>41</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>42</sup> Ibid.
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